

Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I., JANUARY 2, 1892.

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The Newport Mercury,

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN P. SANBORN,
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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1759, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-fourth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarterly newspaper, containing editorials, political, religious, literary, and general news; and selected miscellany and valuable farces' and household departments. Bemuchito many households in this and other States, finding space given to advertising in every issue.

Twenty-five dollars a year in advance. Single copies in wrappings, 2 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city.

Single copies sent free, and special rates to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

GEO. WILHELM GEMMEL, No. 6, Old United American Mechanics, R. O. Beaman, Comptroller; W. H. O. Johnson, Recording Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Monday evenings.

Cooperative Beneficent No. 79, People's Fifteenth Benefit Order, John J. Peckham, Commander; David Stevens, Secretary; meets 4th and 5th Monday evenings in each month.

Exclusive Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F., A. B. Sibley Grand; Fred. Greene, Secretary; meets every Tuesday evening.

The Newport Horticultural Society, A. E. Mahon, President; J. J. Butler, Secretary; meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evening of each month.

Masonic Lodge No. 30, N. E. O. P., John J. Peckham, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings in each month.

Exclusive Lodge No. 11, K. of P., Fred. W. Thompson, Chancellor Commander; Thomas Thompson, Keeper of Records and Seals; meets every Friday evening.

Local Matters.

Year's Festivities.

There were many pleasant gatherings this day, right with each of which the winter merrily out and the new merrily in. The Davie Division of the Knights of P. gave its first annual at Masonic Hall, which participated in and thoroughly enjoyed the seventy couple, and the members of the Bricklayers and Masons and their friends tipped the tables at Odd Fellows' Hall. The members of the Red Men's Club spent the night feasting and merry-making at their hall, where a most elegant banquet, complete in all its appointments, was served, and for which hand-made cards had been printed at the expense of the members.

The Lederkranz Society also had a New Year's party at their hall, and a very enjoyable private social was given at Drayton's hall.

Most of the churches in Newport were beautifully decorated for Christmas and Christmas Sunday; but, perhaps the Channing Memorial Church set the lead in thoroughly artistic and sumptuous ornamentation. Holly with bright red berries and dark wreaths only and pine were blended in symmetrical festooning; and scarlet and gold emblems enriched the pulpit. The central device "I. H. S." the old Christian symbol for "Jesus Salvator hominem" Jesus the Saviour of men.

The registration of the State closed Thursday night, and in all the cities except Newport the number is far in excess of any former year. In Providence the total is 10,103, which is 3,705 higher than last year. The Journal gives the political complexion of the registered voters very largely Democratic, in Providence the number is 3,247, and in Woonsocket 1,582. The total registering is 1,653, which is more than last year.

Mr. Joseph Cranston, who died in Providence last Friday, was a native of Newport, his remains were brought here for interment on Wednesday. He was a son of the late Capt. Joseph Sherman, on Thames, Charles and Coddington streets to Joseph V. Coen for \$100.

As soon as the interesting article, A Prisoner of War, is finished we have other very interesting matters in store for our readers.

The newly elected officers of Aquidneck Encampment, I. O. O. F., were installed last night by District Deputy Grand Patriarch Archibald B. Sayer.

Call and get your elegant MERCURY Almanac for 1892, and then you will start the New Year aright.

Thomas J. O'Kane has sold his estate on Harrison avenue and Fort road to Edmund Dodge for \$1, etc.

Mr. William H. Arnold has been confined to the house since Christmas with the grippe.

Dr. E. L. Cunningham is confined to his home on Cottage street with the grippe.

The Daily News has issued a very handsome and valuable calendar for 1892.

Gunner Arthur A. Phelps, U. S. N., spent Christmas with his family here.

The Old Colony New York boats have discontinued their Sunday night trips.

Mr. Frank M. Ware, of Milton, Mass., has been in town this week.

Mr. Michael Butler has gone to New York for a few days' vacation.

There is still a great deal of sickness about town.

Capt. E. C. Carrigan is critically ill.

Capt. John H. Wetherell, who re-

turned from Brookton Monday quite

now convalescent.

Almanac-elect Farnham treated the police force to a turkey dinner Wednesday night at A. C.'s restaurant on Thames street. There was an appropriate gathering without saying.

Major-elect Honey gave a dinner to the Democratic members-elect of the City Council Wednesday evening at Messing's. It was a social not a political gathering.

Capt. John H. Wetherell, who re-

turned from Brookton Monday quite

now convalescent.

THE OLD RECORD FOR 1891.

WEEKLY RECORD OF DEATHS.

Mr. Richard Cornell.

The largest death rate in the City's history—one Centenarian and 91 over 70 years of age—Total Number of Deaths for the Year, 431.

The total number of deaths in Newport during the year ending December 31 last was 431, an increase of 146 over 1860, which, until last year, was the largest ever reported. Of these 431 decedents, 187 were white males and 201 white females, 10 colored males and 24 colored females. The largest number of deaths reported for any one month was in December last, when 59 of our citizens passed away. The ratio of deaths for the past year, reckoning the population at 20,000, was 21.05 per 1,000, against 17.1 in 1890.

Ninety-one of the 431 persons who died in 1891 had reached the allotted age of three score and ten, and one was a centenarian. The combined ages of these 91 persons was 322 years 7 months and 10 days, an average of 3.5 years, 6 months, and 16 days. Following are their names and ages:

Years. Months. Days.

Anthony Elizabeth D. 70 3 1

Athanasia Rebecca L. 74 11 22

Bethany Maria B. 70 7 0

Bethany John. 20 0 0

Burdick Margaret D. 71 1 21

Batum Luther Brown Emily. 83 10 13

Brown Sarah A. 81 8 13

Brown Sarah S. 85 3 27

Bell Martin alias J. 74 1 21

Bell Martin alias J. 74 9 17

Bell Martin alias J. 70 0 0

Benton Patrick. 69 0 0

Barker Ann. 28 1 0

Barker Sarah T. 29 0 0

Bard Joseph F. 73 0 0

Bartlett Clark. 70 0 0

Bass Priscilla A. 66 0 0

Barrett Mary. 70 0 0

Bartlett Richard. 91 0 0

Bartlett Sarah. 71 11 23

Bartlett Sarah. 71 11

Poetry.

In Other Skins.

My Parrot Parrot Responded,
With many a noisy call,
As I sat by the fire, thinking,
That a secret had surely passed,
When silence filled the hollow sky,
And the daylight held its breath—
Every soul had lost its breath.

He left the parrot's pipe did draw
Harrow of leaves and wash of air,
The blimped peach a measure down,
The robin sang the overture,
While the sunbird, winging merrily,
Sang all day long.

He later from covert of the wood—
The sparrow, chirruping merrily,
Sang far, the whip-poor-will,
And the thrush made the glad to start,
While the blue jay by itself made my heart.

He later, late from every bough—
Not music, but singing far and near—
At the sunrise a birdie here,
At the sunset another here,
A short while dark and swoon

On wings of unforgetting wings,
I know where have you flown?
Within that sweater attitude,
On what corner it was blown,
Upon what bough what gales brought,

On, singer, do you warble now?

Within what other heaven abides?

The lavish measure of your tune,
Are other skies more fit for me?

Are other seas more fair than mine?

Are other men more fit for me?

Is there a land more south than this?

—In Harper's Bazaar.

Lullabies From All Lands.

DANISH.
Sleep, sleep, little mouse!
She said your father paws;
Your mother feeds the pig in the sty,
Will come and stop you when you cry.

GERMAN.

Small, small, come out as I bid you,
Put out your horns as I turn your head,
And thy mother will give the nutrition,
For then I actually do it to you.

SPANISH.

The moon shines bright,
And the stars twinkle soft and light;
I see they are very happy;
And a small young one white.

ITALIAN.

Sleep, my baby, sleep,
Sleep a little, little sleeping light;
My little darling boy so bright.

ENGLISH.

Sleep, baby, sleep;
The father guards the sheep,
The mother guards the green trees;
And the children sleep dreams for thee;

Sleep, baby, sleep.

—Rockaway Journal.

Selected Tale.

UNCLE OBED'S VISIT.

It would have required no very powerful stretch of imagination for Mrs. Amber's gaze to have banished them.

she said, "I am really sorry, sir, that we were not previously made aware that you proposed honoring us with a visit. In that case we could have prepared ourselves for the pleasure; now, I regret to say, it will be inconvenient to receive you."

"What?" ejaculated the astonished old man; who was uncertain whether or not he heard aright the words of his only niece—the girl whom he had brought up and cared for when others rejected the charge of the penniless orphan.

Mrs. Amber repeated the frigid sentence with an emphasis which only a harried woman of the world can give.

"This is a big house, Tilly," said the old man, in slightly tremulous accents.

"And I should have thought there was a corner in it big enough for Uncle Obed."

"I wasn't calculating to stay long—not over a week at the furthest; but I'll go home to-morrow in the very first train that leaves, if I am in the way."

Mrs. Amber made no answer, but tapped lightly on her necklace bracelet with one slender finger, and Uncle Obed turned away with moisture in his eyes that made curlicues of mist around the glaring jets of flame in the grandeur of his gravity and sharp, with a ready click. Unfortunately for himself he was a man with a grievance; his calculating machine was never completed, though the patience of Government and his own private fortune had been heavily taxed. Both Mr. Babbage and Count Strelitz were dining at Lady Murchison's when the Count observed that in China, where he had lately been traveling, they took great interest in the calculating machine, and particularly wanted to know if it could be put in the pocket.

"Tell 'em," replied Babbage, "that it is in every sense an out-of-pocket machine."

It was at this same dinner, if I remember rightly, that a sham apple made of some hard substance, fell from the massive sprig in the center of the table. It rolled toward me, and Mr. Babbage, noting its course, presented it to his host saying: "Sir Roderick here comes an erratic boulder for you to catch."

Babbage had known Ada Byron from her childhood; he was much attached to her, and took special interest in the philosophical studies to which she devoted herself. After she became the wife of Lord Lovelace, she translated and published a memoir of Gen. Manabrea on the elementary principles of the analytical engine, adding notes of her own, "which," said Babbage, "were a complete demonstration that the operations of analysis are capable of being executed by machinery." I remember him telling me that he hoped to leave behind him notes and diagrams sufficient to enable some future philosopher to carry on his idea of the analytical machine.—[Temple Bar.]

Legends of Indian Cities.

Dozens of cities and not a few innumerable towns mentioned by ancient writers have partially or wholly disappeared beneath the waves of the restless oceans. One of these was Bangal, which stood near Chittagong, and which appears to have given its name to Bengal. Ptolemy mentions a seaport called Romaria, which stood in Comorin, in India. Of this city the solo rullo is a rock in the sea, having in its center a well of fresh water. Plessey, the place where Clive gained his greatest victory, has been swept to the last vestige by the river Hoogley. River-sput, on the east coast of England, was long since swept away by the gradual broads of the channel.

Town Bank, near Cape May, N. J., is

so called from a town which stood on the coast, but which is now covered by the waters of the Delaware Bay. Wales also has its sunken city, which tradition has placed in Lake Llanegor. The famous city of Ty was somewhere along the coast of Brittany, and various places are now pointed out to the tourist as its original site. There is said to be a sunken city in Germany somewhere in the Island of Rügen; on calm days it is even said that one may hear the bells of the city as they are being rocked back and forth by the waves. W. Muller's famous lyric is based on this old superstition. The first stanza of this exquisite little poem runs as follows:

Look to the faint bell of the sunken city.

There are more than twenty existing claims.

From the deep abyss floats a city,

With sandrows, of the olden time.

In addition to these I might mention

Analdi, the sinking of which is cele-

brated in a poem by Longfellow; and

Savanna-la-Mar, which went down in a

West Indian earthquake and was im-

moritized by De Quincey. The ancient

Greeks alleged that the cities of Burs

and Ionia were sunk in the sea, where

the houses and spires were plainly visi-

ble for years. The waters of the Indian

Ocean now flow and ebb over the site

of Calicut, the place from which our

"sailors" takes its name. According to

Dr. Peyster's "History of Carausius,"

the town and port of Scarpant, which

stood on the shore of Flanders, was

overwhelmed and swallowed by the sea

in the year 1831.—[St. Louis Republic.]

A Census of Devils.

Of devils, Goliathus, Parisiensis has

not an exact computation, that

there are 44,535,550, but it has been

said that they are very varied in num-

ber. Their external forms and internal

characteristics have been minutely de-

scribed. Their bodies are not terrib-

le, but, according to the church

scholastics, something analogous. John

Wier, a physician of Clerves, convinced

that "this world is peopled by crowds

of devils, who are of various sizes,

and of various shapes, and are of

various colors, and are of various

degrees of strength, and are of various

degrees of intelligence, and are of vari-

ous degrees of malignity, and are of vari-

ous degrees of ferocity, and are of vari-

ous degrees of cruelty, and are of vari-

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The Mercury.

DANIEL F. BARROWS, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1892.



A vigorous message is expected from the new mayor next Monday. It will without doubt be read with interest by people of all parties.

The old City Hotel, of Providence, which was for many years the leading hotel of that city, was sold at auction on Thursday.

It looks more and more as though Hill of New York would be the Democratic nominee for the Presidency. What will the Mugwump do then, poor thing?

The water rates issue has been used since last September for all that it is worth. The public will watch the new government very closely to see what its members are going to do about it.

Next Monday the new hands take charge of the machine, and those who have run the city for the past year step down and out. At the end of 1892 we shall be able to judge who has done the best.

Woonsocket is having her third trial today to elect a mayor. In all probability Pond will carry off the honors. Gotchell's retirement will send the independent Democrats back to their first love.

It is expected that the Graves murderer trial at Denver may reach the jury tonight. Most of the week has been occupied by the lawyers on both sides in swining up the case. It is doubtful if the jury agrees.

The Journal Almanac for 1892 is before us. It is full of interesting and valuable statistics, and will form a ready reference guide on political and other matters pertaining to the State throughout the coming year.

It is quite evident from the result of Tuesday's election, that as usual there are many men in this city who wish to be on the winning side. It is estimated that between thirty and forty nominal Republicans voted for the Democratic nominee for councilman.

The R. I. Commissioners' to the World's Fair took up the question of reproducing the old Stone Mill at Chicago, and considered the matter favorably. A committee was appointed to raise the necessary funds. Meares, Harris and Spencer, of this city, are on that committee.

Our Democratic friends now having full control of both boards of the city government will find that they have got many promises to carry out during the year, which if they do not make good, will hang as a millstone about their necks at the next election. It is easy to make pledges but not so easy at all times to redeem them.

At last it looks as though the city of Providence would soon have better terminal facilities. The new depot plans have been completed and accepted both by the railroads and by the committee of the city government, and it is presumed that the erection of the new depot is only a question of time. Providence has lost many thousands of dollars by not having adequate room in which to do the business that naturally centers in that city.

The letters from Mr. Ball, on Japan, form exceedingly interesting reading. There is no better letter writer in the country than Mr. Ball. His letters cover a portion of the world not usually covered by the ordinary sightseer, and our correspondent seems to have enjoyed unusual facilities for reaching the inner circle of the upper life in the flower kingdom. These letters which will be published in the *MERCURY* throughout the year will give a complete history of the tour round the world with the interesting scenes and incidents by the way.

Governor-Senator Hill of New York has played his cards so well in the Senate contest in that state that by the aid of the Democratic Court of Appeals he has turned out three Republican senators and had certificates of election issued to their three Democratic opponents, thus giving both branches of the New York legislature to the Democracy. The majorities that the three Republicans had over their Democratic opponents were 88,373 and 1,670 respectively. And these majorities were not disputed by either side. They were simply thrown out on technicalities.

Gov. Ladd's committee are still disposed to push the new State House for the city of Providence. They have got seven different firms of architects at work on plans, to each of whom they pay \$1,000, making \$7,000 in addition to what has already been thrown away for simply preliminary drawings. When this committee accepts a drawing that suits them, and these plans must be all in by the 14th of this month, they will then decide what architect they wish to employ and he will be paid for making a set of plans in addition to all that has been paid out heretofore. It would look as though the State had plenty of money to throw away and that some members of this State House committee were disposed to use it as though there was no limit. The next argument to be advanced will be, that so much money has already been spent on plans, it is necessary to build the million-and-a-half-dollar structure to keep what has already been paid out from being lost. Perhaps that will work, but we doubt it.

1891-1892.

The year 1891 is now numbered with the past. The important events that have occurred during its progress are now matters of history. The record is made up and there is opportunity for no more change. Save in South America nothing has been greatly changed during the year; yet as no year leaves the nations of the world at its end exactly as they were at its beginning, so 1891 will add its contributions to the record of mutations that make up the history of the human race. So far as our own country is concerned the year's record is, on the whole, a very satisfactory one. While some of the countries of the Old World have suffered, and are still suffering, from an insufficient supply of the necessities of life, we have been blest with abundant crops and a fair degree of general prosperity. That long-expected European war still lives in the future; 1891, however, has escaped it. What 1892 may have in store for Europe in the way of strife and bloodshed only 1892 can as it progresses reveal. We can at least hope that its record will be as peaceful as that of 1891, although the probabilities hardly favor the realization of that hope.

In our own land the people begin the year with abundant prosperity, and they have manifold reasons for congratulating themselves for the blessings showered upon them during 1891. Let us hope that 1892 will be equally as favorable.

Uncle Sam Now Able to Protect His Property.

A few years ago the boastful Chileans boldly assumed that in case of war with this country they could send their ironclads and lay waste every city on our Pacific slope. Then this brilliant little nation had a fleet of ten or more armored vessels which she had bought of European nations and we had nothing but a few wooden ships. Her boast was by no means a value one. This small and weak nation had accumulated a navy that could then sink any vessel we had afloat.

The situation is now radically changed. No one now affirms that it was a mistake to create a new navy. If it were necessary this country could concentrate not less than ten steel warships in Chilean waters, with as many more ships that could be made effective. No hostile demonstrations have been made, and it is hoped that none will be made. But the one fact becomes prominent that when the probability of a conflict with Chile is somewhat increased, the attention of the whole country is turned to the navy; and universal satisfaction is expressed that this country is in a situation to maintain its dignity and authority on the sea as well as on the land.

Chile has already taken note of that fact. Nothing is now heard about the domination of the Chilean fleet in North Pacific waters. Nor is there any questioning at home about the expediency of creating a navy sufficient to uphold the authority of the United States. There is not a note of dissent about the policy of creating a new war fleet. Every ship that is put afloat is considered to be an important gain either for war or for peace. The whole country is interested in the fighting power of these ships. The speed, the number of guns, their calibre, their tonnage, the number of days that each ship can remain at sea without taking in a new stock of coal—in short, every detail of construction and capacity has become a subject of national interest. All these facts are in striking contrast to the condition of things that existed in this country ten years ago.

We have not only added to our navy, but we have in the last few years built a fleet of steamers which could be purchased and used as transports, cruisers and torpedo boats.

It is shown, for instance, that at short notice, the ship-owners of San Francisco could provide transportation for 50,000 troops with their munitions. It also transpires that arrangements exist by virtue of which the Government could quickly fit out a number of large and fast merchant steamers sailing out of San Francisco as cruisers. It further appears that recruiting and sniping offices could have their pick of men who have seen service in the army and navy in sufficient numbers to constitute a formidable force at brief notice.

To this could be added the large fleet of fast-sailing steam yachts that we have in our eastern waters, which would make most excellent torpedo boats, and Uncle Sam could, if necessary, at short notice, put at a navy that no sensible nation would care to tackle without due preparation.

According to Charles Booth, an English social economist, old age is a more important element among the causes of pauperism than either thriftlessness or drink. He finds that out of the entire number of people in England under sixty years only four and one-half per cent. are paupers. Between sixty and sixty-five the percentage reaches ten. Above sixty-five it sweeps up to forty. That is to say, of every ten persons in England over sixty-five, four are more or less dependent on the poor rates.

It is to be sincerely hoped that Newport will be compelled to hold no more elections till April. There is altogether too much politics in this city and state.

Mr. Joseph Barrett leaves to-night for Jacksonville, Florida, where he has a winter engagement at the Winsor Hotel.

Gunner Joseph Swift, U. S. N., brought a detachment of seamen to the Schoolship Richmond, Friday morning.

Mr. Hiram Burlingham has gone South.

TIVERTON.

Mrs. Julia Westgate, wife of William Spooner, died at her home in Worcester Saturday morning. Funeral services were held in Fall River at the residence of her mother Tuesday, 11 A. M. The interment took place at Hillside cemetery, the Rev. Gilbert E. Cutler conducting a short service at the grave.

The widow of Charles Albert Cran dall died suddenly Monday afternoon. Annie W. Fuller has been home for the Christmas vacation.

Elmer Wilcox, Leon Almy and Jo seph Potts have been in town.

There are several cases of sickness in town, Dr. Gould in attendance.

The Rev. W. S. Martin of the New England Evangelical Association conducted the services at the Congregational church Sunday. The evening meeting which was being held during the week was well attended.

At a session of the Congregational Sabbath school the following officers were elected for the year 1892.

Superintendent—Miss Geneva Cook. Ass't Sup.—Miss Sarah P. Pierce. Secretary—Miss Louise Amy. Treasurer—Miss Anna E. Brown. Librarian—Mr. C. W. Wood. Board of Trustees—Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Cook, Miss Brown and Klock.

It was voted that the committee expend at once the money appropriate for the purchase of new books for the S. S. Library.

A bazaar supper and entertainment was given Friday evening at White's Hall for the purpose of raising funds towards the purchase of a bookcase for the Congregational S. S. Library.

Evangelistic services commenced on Tuesday 22d inst., at the Congregational church, Mr. W. S. Morton, of the Evangelical Association, Boston, has charge of the services.

John Kaye, a young man in the employ of Charles Crook while at work in the woods cut his foot quite badly with an axe. He was rendered insensible for a time. Dr. Charles A. Gould dressed the wound.

The funeral of Mrs. Charlotte S., wife of the late Richard Birman Darke took place Friday noon from the residence of her son George Darke; the Rev. Mr. Merrill of the Franklin Street church conducting the services which were simple and appropriate to the occasion.

The interment took place at Oak Grove cemetery, Fall River. Messrs. John and Charles Durfee, Charles E. Manchester, and Clarence D. Manchester three of her sons and grandson acting as pall bearers. Mrs. Darke became a widow in 1889, she and her husband were amongst the last of the society that used to worship at the old Quaker meeting house at the head of Anthony's Hill; she was the mother of eight children, six sons and two daughters, four of whom, John Durfee of Providence, Charles Durfee of Brockton, George Durfee of Fall River and Abbie D., wife of Charles E. Manchester survived her.

William B. Anthony and wife of Tiverton, have sold to Margo F. Smith, wife of William Smith, of Providence, two acres of land.

Sarah L. and George A. Gardner, of Tiverton, 40 square rods of land, bordering on a plot of land called the Indian Grove plat.

Edson V. Evans has sold to James Leonard 2,000 square feet of land near Evans Avenue in Tiverton.

LITTLE COMPTON.

At the usual monthly meeting of the Town Council and Court of Probate the Overseer of the Poor was instructed to remove Ernest Brown to the State Farm, he having no settlement in this State.

Frank E. Simmons was appointed to take the school census, compensation to be \$10.

The following bills were allowed:

John F. Pierce, surveyor, \$35.10; Samuel M. Jennings, surveyor, \$14.70;

George T. Howard, surveyor, \$11.70;

William S. Almy, town treasurer, \$25;

M. M. Richmond, supplier for Mrs. Peckham, \$55.05; F. R. Brownell, \$15.

The annual account of Mrs. Hannah M. Simmons, guardian of her three minor children allowed and ordered reported. Notice ordered on the account of Job Wordell as administrator on the estate of James Douglas. Notice ordered on the petition of Job Wordell, guardian, for leave to sell at private sale the real estate of James Henry A. Bailey. Notice ordered on the petition of William B. Anthony and wife of Tiverton, have sold to Margo F. Smith, wife of William Smith, of Providence, two acres of land.

Notice ordered on the petition of Harriet S. Wilbur for the probate of the will of Mary Ana Wilbur. Notice ordered on the account of Isaac G. Wilbur as administrator of the estate of Benjamin A. Barker. Notice ordered on the account of Emily F. Seabury guardian of her three children, Lester A., Emma F. and Cora B. Seabury. Letters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Brightman was granted to Mrs. Lydia E. Holt of Taunton.

William A. CHURCHES RHR.—

People in Fall River state that the missing heir of William A. Church, who died in San Francisco leaving an estate valued at \$20,000, is Rev. George Briggs, a Unitarian clergyman of renown, who is over 80 years of age, and is now living in Cambridge. He was once settled in Fall River.

Rev. George W. Briggs, D. D., pastor of the Third Congregational church, Austin street, Cambridge, boards at 104 Byfield street. A visit was made last night to that place, but Dr. Briggs, being an invalid, could not be seen. An intimate acquaintance of his, however, ventured the information that he was certain that Rev. Dr. Briggs was the man wanted, as the latter is a half-brother of the late William A. Church spoken of in the San Francisco communication. Dr. Briggs' friend said that the former had no knowledge of any property owned by the said Mr. Church in California, but that he had sent his son West to look into the affair. The sought for half-brother is Dr. Briggs as above mentioned.

Henry T. Sisson of Seconot Point has sold to John A. Davis lot 59 on a plot of Seconot Point farm.

Rouse Pierce of Little Compton has sold to Jane Briggs quarter of an acre, more or less, of land situated one mile north of the Commons.

It is to be sincerely hoped that Newport will be compelled to hold no more elections till April. There is altogether too much politics in this city and state.

Mr. Joseph Barrett leaves to-night for Jacksonville, Florida, where he has a winter engagement at the Winsor Hotel.

Gunner Joseph Swift, U. S. N., brought a detachment of seamen to the Schoolship Richmond, Friday morning.

Mr. Hiram Burlingham has gone South.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Chilian Matter—The Bataan Nation Struggling All Over—The President of the United States is in need for Tooling With Them—Feeling Over the Committee Assignments—Secretary Foster Getting Better—A youthful Representative from Texas Intelligent.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, 1891.

SENATOR MOUNT, the Chilian minister, introduced Secretary Blaine at dinner Saturday evening, and to those who only look at the surface of things the minister, who is a relative of the man who was on Saturday inaugurated President of Chile, appears anxious to mal-treat peace between his country and the United States. But in diplomacy it is never the surface indications that count, and there are substantial reasons for believing that the minister has been, and is now, playing the game of delay, so dear to the heart of a diplomat, in order that Chile may prepare herself for indulging in the very dangerous practice of defying Uncle Sam and refusing the very just and reasonable demands he has made.

The President is not being hoodwinked. He knows just as well as Minister Mount does about the preparations that are being made by Chile for war, and he has not been idle. He fully realized the great strength of this country, as compared with Chile, and on account of the realization believes it only right to allow that country a reasonable time to answer our demands, and the fact that a temporary government has been installed by Chile has also added to the natural tendency of this government. But that country now has a permanent president—at least until the next revolution; the investigation of the attack on the American Sailors has been completed, and there is no longer excuse for delay. It may be set down as certain that if satisfactory answer has not been received by the time Congress comes together in January the President will forward all the correspondence to Congress with a special message that will convince the Chilians that they must "eat salt or fish" at once.

Leading democrats in both Houses and Senate have assured the President that they would cordially support the administration in its efforts to maintain American honor, even to the extent of voting for a declaration of war should it be necessary, and while there are some democrats in Congress who would, if they followed their own minds, throw or attempt to throw legislative obstacles in the way of the administration, it is not probable that a single one of them will dare to do so in the face of a practically unanimous public sentiment.

There has been a lively "pulse" among of men who supported Mills in his fight for Speakerhip, to ascertain if they would vote together in a little scheme which is being evolved by Mills' friends, which has for its purpose the defeat of the tariff policy of the Crisp wing of the Democratic party, which is against the formulation of a tariff bill. Whether it succeeds or not the scheme is a bold one. It is to introduce a tariff bill and to move that it be referred to the committee on commerce, of which Mr. Mills is chairman, instead of the Crisp wing of the Democratic party, which is against the formulation of a tariff bill.

"Whether it succeeds or not the scheme is a bold one. It is to introduce a tariff bill and to move that it be referred to the committee on commerce, of which Mr. Mills is chairman, instead of the Crisp wing of the Democratic party, which is against the formulation of a tariff bill."

Representative Bailey, of Texas, is young to Congressional honors, but if his bold ability be on a par with his ingenuity in expressing his dislike of Speaker Crisp's arrangement of the House committee, he will be heard from later on. He says: "The House committee should be selected as those in the Senate, and I shall endeavor to convince the Democratic caucus of that fact. There would then be no unseemly combinations for sake of place, and Speakers of the House would be elected on their merits alone. I have no specific criticisms to make, but just suppose that the new committee had been selected by a caucus committee, and imagine the difference of the personnel." Please do not forget that Mr. Bailey is a Democrat. Without expressing an opinion as to Mr. Bailey's lies it may be said that his adoption would simply be in case of sharing the saddle after the horses had been sold, as far as the Democrats are concerned, as there is little probability that the next 180 days of Representatives will be controlled by that party.

Kansas people here think that Mr. Ingalls will be appointed to serve out the unexpired term of the late Senator L. Austin in his 81st year.

Funeral for a Team 3 1/4 Miles Long and 6 ft. 8 in. wide

or Cover a Pathway 20 in. wide and 10 1/2 miles long.

Now the harvesting season is about to close, will you please

pick up my bags and return them.

Bags with the Following Marks Belong to Me, viz.: A. A. Baker, N. W. & Co., Marsh, White & Co., Baker, Hale & Co., and H. K. & M. Co.

Office 124 Bellevue Avenue, NEWPORT, R. I.

Office Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

IN

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Every lady in Newport and the vicinity who is thinking of giving a useful present to a gentleman,

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY!

ELEGANT AND LARGEST

Farm and Family

Managing the Garden.

Gardens having always more labor applied to them than ordinary farm plots, naturally require more manure. They get it too, hardly in the garden plot allowed to go without a annual dressing of the best manure to be got from barnyard or stable. This is usually reckoned to be horse manure. It ferments readily, and thus gives quick results than manure from cattle or hogs. It is therefore excellent for producing early vegetables, and an earthenware is an important requisite for gardens, there is additional reason why manure found in the horse stable should be preferred for this purpose. If manure from the barnyard only is to be used for gardens, that made from well-grown horses is better than any other. But it is not a perfect manure. After a series of years, the garden refuses to respond because of some deficiency. Usually it is phosphate. Most garden vegetables contain considerable of this mineral, and often more than the dressing of stable manure supplies. The land becomes gorged with carbonaceous material with lack of phosphate. A dressing of superphosphate will then do more good than any other kind of manure. Market gardeners often use \$50 to 1000 pounds per acre. This large amount may seem extravagant to farmers who think nothing of using stable manure in equally large amounts. The mineral fertilizer requires a cash outlay. The other does not.

This discrimination against what money has to be paid for directly is not so common as it need to be. That farmers do not apply more commercial manures to their gardens is mainly because they do not think they have become accustomed to applying the yearly dressing of manure, and do not remember that for some garden crops the mineral fertilizer as a change will prove better. We do not advise using the mineral alone. It is better always to mix phosphate with the stable manure. If both are allowed to ferment so as to destroy weed seed it will make the mineral fertilizers much more effective. Fermented with stable manure, phosphate can be used with advantage on sandy or gravelly land that contains too little vegetable matter to allow profitable use of mineral manure on grain crops where no better manure is applied.

Land kept continuously in garden loses too much of its fertility by leaching. A clover rotation every few years is the best preventive of this. There should be at least two or three garden spots on each farm kept rich enough so that one year's extra manuring will bring it from clover into the finest possible condition for garden truck. If market gardeners could always plant on a two-year clover sod they would raise better crops, with less stable and other manure than they now require. The clover does more than furnish green manure to ferment in the soil, its roots reach down into the subsoil, not only saving and bringing to the surface plant food that would otherwise be wasted, but by enriching the subsoil allowing the roots of crops to go deeper. A clover sod to begin with is well enriched in always best for such crops as cucumbers and melons, which are always liable to suffer from drought. It is not enough to make a garden crop, unless the land has previously been enriched by a series of heavy manurings.

Most of the failures in changing garden spots come from deficient manuring. There is a limit to the amount that can be profitably plowed under. It is not enough to bring even good farming land up to the garden standard in a single year. In "Gardening for Profit," Peter Henderson advises to manure as heavily as the land will bear the first season, and plant potatoes on a freshly turned sod. The next year manure heavily again, and the potato crop having been kept clean, will leave the land in fine till for vegetables that demand higher manuring than potatoes will stand without rotting the tubers. This second year manuring for garden vegetables suggests that for them manure needs to be in the most available form, that of nitrate, to produce the best results. The first year ammonia is formed by decomposing vegetables and animal manures. The second year there is combined with this what is left over from the previous season, and is generally changed to a nitrate by union with some mineral element of plant food.—[Am. Cultivator.]

Recipes for the Table.

Cuccinato Caramels—Two cups brown sugar, one cup molasses, one cup cream or milk, one-half cup butter, one-half pound grated chocolate, two tablespoons flour. Boil the molasses, butter, sugar and flour fifteen minutes; stir the chocolate into the cream and pour in the boiling syrup and boil until done; drop in a cold cold water; if it piles up and hardens, then it is done. Before pouring it out on buttered pans or platters add a teaspoonful of vanilla, and as it cools crease it in small squares.

Dropped Eggs—Break the number of eggs desired for the meal into a pan of boiling water slightly salted, with alum rings laid on the bottom of the pan, as they keep the shape of the egg well. Care should be taken not to break the yolks. When the whites harden, take the egg up carefully and lay each on a piece of toasted bread that has been moistened in hot water and buttered. Sprinkle with pepper.

Fruit Muffins—One cup milk, scalded, one-half scant teaspoon salt, one tablespoon sugar, one tablespoon butter, one egg, one-quarter cup yeast, flour to make a stiff drop batter. Scald the milk and melt in it the salt, sugar and butter. When cool, add the beat-

How They Differ.

In make up: Most baking powders contain ammonia or alum. Cleveland's does not; not a particle.

It is made of pure cream of tartar and bi-carbonate of soda, with a little flour to keep the strength, nothing else. Cleveland's is wholesome.

In strength: Around a spoonful of Cleveland's does better work than a heaping spoonful of any other.

A large saving on the year's baking. Cleveland's leavens most.

In results: Cake made with Cleveland's is fine grained, keeps moist and fresh.

Cleveland's leavens best.

an egg and yeast; then add the flour, gradually, beating it until you can beat no longer. Mix over night. In the morning take up a spoonful without stirring and drop it into deep fat.

Coffee Rolls—One pint hot milk, half cup butter, one lard mixed, one teaspoon salt, one half cup yeast, one egg to mix. Mix with a knife as soft as can be handled and eat it thoroughly. In the morning knead well, make into large balls, then roll each ball between the hands to roll six inches long. Place these so they will not touch in the pan after rising. When light bake in the hot oven.

Apple Dumplings—Take light bread dough and shorten with a little butter. Roll out into balls, the size of dinner dumplings. Drop these into boiling water, with a little salt added. Boil an hour or an hour and a half. Have ready a dish of apple sauce, break open the dumplings and spread with the sauce. Put the dumplings together again, and serve with sweetened milk. In this case you know that the apples are done.

Potato Sausage—Of cold veal finely chopped add the same quantity of cold mashed potato, and season with pepper and salt to the taste. Make it out in small cakes. Hour them and fry them a light brown. They may be fried in a sausey gravy if you have any left. Cold potatoes left from dinner will answer for this dish.

Lettuce Salad—Cut four or five nice heads of lettuce. Salt it, and let it stand half an hour. Then add to the lettuce the powdered yolks of four hard-boiled eggs, half a teaspoonful of mustard and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Add a small piece of melted butter. Add a small piece of melted butter. Heat half a pint of vinegar and pour over. Mix all and garnish the dish with the whites of the eggs.

Stewed Kidneys—Soak in cold water, scald and remove the outside membrane. Cut them through the edge to the centre, and remove the fat part. Put them in a stewpan with two bay leaves, four cloves, four peppercorns, a teaspoon of salt, one onion, two table-spoons vinegar and water to cover. Simmer till tender. Brown one tablespoon of butter, add one tablespoon of flour, and when mixed add one cup of the liquor; season with salt, pepper and lemon juice. Pour this over the kidneys and serve very hot.

Mocha Mix—Pie—One cup rolled crackers, one cup sugar, one cup molasses, one cup water, one cup vinegar, three tablespoons butter, one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon nutmeg, one teaspoon salt, one cup chopped raisins. Mix in the order given, and bake in two crusts.

Household Fancy Work.

Strawberry Leaf Edge—Chain 6; turn.

1st row—Make 1 treble in fourth stitch of chain, 1 in fifth stitch, 1 treble in last stitch, chain 2, 1 treble in same place, chain 2, 1 treble in same, turn.

2d row—Chain 1, 1 double, 2 trebles and 1 double all under first 2 chain, 1 double, 3 trebles under next 2 chain, chain 2, 3 trebles, 1 double in same, 1 double, 2 trebles, 1 double under next 2 chain, chain 1, 1 treble between first and second trebles and 2 trebles between last 2, turn.

3d row—Chain 8, 1 treble between first and second trebles, 1 between next 2, chain 1, 1 treble under next 2 chain, 2d row—Chain 1, 1 fifth stitch, 1 treble in last stitch, chain 2, 1 treble in same place, chain 2, 1 treble in same, turn.

The wooden shoe peg, which was the first great element in making foot wear cheap, is not very old. It was invented by Joseph Walker, of Massachusetts, in 1818.

The streets of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, are so narrow that the street cars that were imported had to be sawed in two in order to allow them to turn the corners.

Some idea of the size of the statue of William Penn, which is to surmount the new City Hall in Philadelphia, can be gathered from the fact that the necktie is to weigh 500 pounds.

An average man of fifty has spent 8,000 days, or nearly twenty years, in sleep, and has consumed about 17,000 pounds of bread and 18,000 pounds of meat, washed down with 7,000 gallons of liquids.

Modern cultivation has cheapened fruit and this is one of the triumphs of the age. Apples were worth from 12 cents to 25 cents each in the reign of Henry VII. Now a peck does not cost more.

Taking the latest official communications, the twelve leading cities stand in this order: London, Paris, New York, Canton, Berlin, Vienna, Tokio, Unicag, Philadelphia, St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Calcutta.

The size of a tree depends on the place where it grows. The elderberry bush frequently grows to large proportions in the West. In Los Angeles, Calif., there was a bush the stem of which was thirty-four inches in diameter.

At the request of the committee appointed to prepare the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson framed the first draft of it. The other members of the committee were John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston.

In the history of the Government seven men have been Speaker for three successive terms and of those four were Southerners. They were Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina, Henry Clay of Kentucky, Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, James G. Blaine, Samuel J. Randall and John G. Carlisle. Clay and Stevenson are the only men who presided for over three terms.

The Horse Shoe Superstition.

The custom of nailing a horseshoe over the door of a house or building as a protection against evil spirits and as an assurance of good luck is widely spread over the United States and England. It also flourishes among the Teutonic and Scandinavian races, and has been carried far East as Bokhara.

The horseshoe unites within itself three lucky elements—it is crescent shaped, it has iron to be in contact with a horse, and is made of iron. Popular superstition has ascribed endowed iron with protecting powers. The Romans are known to have driven nails into the doors and walls of their houses as an antidote or as a preventive of the plague. The Arab who is overtaken by a simoom in the desert seeks to propitiate the Jinn by shrieking "Iron! Iron!" In the mythology of England the horseshoe has always been considered as a luck bringer. Aubrey, in his "Miscellanies," tells us that in his time most all the houses in West London had a horseshoe over the door. Lord Nelson nailed one to the mast of the Victory.—[St. Louis Republic.]

SIDE STRIPE.

Take up the stitches of the middle stripe on one side first and knit it by this pattern; then the other side, to correspond with it, must be knitted in the same way.

1st row—Plain.

2d row—Purl.

3rd row—Like 1st row.

4th row—Like 2d row.

Repeat the pattern from the 1st row to the 11th row inclusive twice more.

34th row—Knit 2, purl 2; repeat from (*) to end of row.

35th row—Purl 2, knit 2, or in this row reverse the stitches of the 34th row by knitting the purled ones and purling the knitted stitches; repeat the 34th and 35th rows for the length required, and knit two broadsides, finish with a binding at the top or a row of holes for ribbon strings.—[The Tribune.]

Side Stripes.

Take up the stitches of the middle stripe on one side first and knit it by this pattern; then the other side, to correspond with it, must be knitted in the same way.

1st row—Plain.

2d row—Purl.

3rd row—Like 1st row.

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Repeat the pattern from the 1st row to the 11th row inclusive twice more.

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18th row—Plain.

19th row—Plain.

20th row—Plain.

21st row—Like 18th row.

22nd row—Like 19th row.

23rd row—Like 20th row.

24th row—Like 21st row.

25th row—Like 22nd row.

26th row—Like 23rd row.

27th row—Like 24th row.

28th row—Like 25th row.

29th row—Like 26th row.

30th row—Like 27th row.

31st row—Like 28th row.

32nd row—Like 29th row.

33rd row—Like 30th row.

34th row—Like 31st row.

35th row—Like 32nd row.

36th row—Like 33rd row.

37th row—Like 34th row.

38th row—Like 35th row.

39th row—Like 36th row.

40th row—Like 37th row.

41st row—Like 38th row.

42nd row—Like 39th row.

43rd row—Like 40th row.

44th row—Like 41st row.

45th row—Like 42nd row.

46th row—Like 43rd row.

47th row—Like 44th row.

48th row—Like 45th row.

49th row—Like 46th row.

50th row—Like 47th row.

51st row—Like 48th row.

52nd row—Like 49th row.

53rd row—Like 50th row.

54th row—Like 51st row.

55th row—Like 52nd row.

56th row—Like 53rd row.

57th row—Like 54th row.

58th row—Like 55th row.

59th row—Like 56th row.

60th row—Like 57th row.

61st row—Like 58th row.

62nd row—Like 59th row.

63rd row—Like 60th row.

64th row—Like 61st row.

65th row—Like 62nd row.

66th row—Like 63rd row.

67th row—Like 64th row.

68th row—Like 65th row.

69th row—Like 66th row.

70th row—Like 67th row.

71st row—Like 68th row.

72nd row—Like 69th row.

73rd row—Like 70th row.

Furniture

EASELS!BASEL AND PICTURE for \$3
166 Thames Street.

STAFFORD BRYER.

A NEW LINE OF
CARPETS

AT—

M. Cottrell's.

NEW STYLES IN

Chamber Furniture

NEW LINE OF

PAPER HANGINGS.

Furniture of all Descriptions,

Carpets, Oil Cloths and

Matting.

M. COTTRELL,

COTTRELL BLOCK.

11-14 Next to the Post Office.

We are daily receiving new carpets and wall papers and are prepared to show a fine line of

New Carpets

—AND—

Wall Papers.

We are daily receiving new carpets and wall papers and are prepared to show a fine line of

New Patterns.

Prices as low as

Anywhere.

W. C. Cozzens & Co.,

138 Thames St.

FOR SALE

OR EXCHANGE.

Reduced Prices.
J. E. Seabury,818 & 820 Thames St.
CLOTHING!!

I would call attention to my stock of

OVERCOATS,

—AND—

S U I T S .

which is the largest and best I have ever had. Also a large stock of

NECKWEAR

Just received.

JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,

189 THAMES STREET.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire line of

Fall and Winter Woolens

Comprising the best goods and styles, to be found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15 per cent. less than regular prices. We will do our best to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

MCLENNAN BROTHERS,

184 Thames Street,

MERCURY BUILDING.

NEW**Spring Woolens.**

In the Country.

HENRY D. SPOONER.

200 THAMES STREET.

Value \$1,000.00.

John B. DeBlois & Son.

—

For sale by

SAVER BROS.,

SOLE AGENTS.

Friend—"Why do you get married so soon after the death of your husband?"

Widow—"My dear, if there was any

one thing that my poor dead and gone

husband insisted upon, in season and out, it was that I should never put off till to-morrow what I could do to day."

JAMES SPYRE, New York.

—

Price \$1.25 per bottle—Full quart.

Friend—"What is the difference between a good cigar and a bad one?"

Cigar Manufacturer—"The difference is in the tobacco."

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Highest of all in Leaving Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BLOCK ISLAND.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT THE NECK SCHOOL HOUSE.—An entertainment consisting of dialogue, recitations, instrumental music, &c., supplemented by the customary Christmas tree was held at the Neck school house Christmas night. This has been an annual event for several years, and this year it is generally conceded to have eclipsed any former effort. All literary and musical exercises went off without a hitch, the Christmas tree and its decoration, as well as the stage and school-room with their decorations, were arranged with great taste.

Much credit is due Mr. S. W. Wheeler, the principal of the school, for his untiring zeal in superintending the rehearsals and arranging for the entertainment, which was 16 hours been held on Christmas eve but was postponed on account of the weather. Great regret was expressed that Mr. B. F. Gardner, first officer of the steamer G. W. Danison, was unable to be present. His valuable aid this year, as in former years, is, as it ought to be, highly appreciated by the district, not only for his willing work in preparing for their Christmas festivities, but also for his accommodating disposition in other respects. Not the least pleasing feature of the evening was the unloading of the tree itself. All the little ones, as well as many of maturer age, were remunerated and made happy.

The fall term of the Island High School closed December 2d. Examination exercises were held on that day, supplemented in the afternoon by the following readings and recitations:

Reading—"A Greyport legend," Bret Harte, Leon Moit Recitation—"I kissed her in the rain," Fenner Ball

Boston has a fisherman's union.

Reading—"Heroe Reil," Robert Browning, W. Rose Chapman Recitation—Selection from Harry Cowper, Laura M. Hooper Reading—"The Rising in '61," T. Buchanan Read, Nellie M. Dodge Recitation—Selection from Harry Cowper, Wealthy Willis Reading—"We shall know as we are known," Action H. Scott Reading—"The face against the pane," Ethelred A. Bell Reading—"Nothing to wear," William Allen Butler.

The winter term commenced December 28th. Aside from the regular curriculum the Principal gives three lectures each week on Rhetoric, General History and English Literature, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, respectively, at 2:30 p. m. These lectures are free to regular pupils but an admission fee of twenty cents each or fifty cents per week is charged to others.

Sickness seems to have got its "Grip" upon quite a large portion of the community, and both physicians are kept very busy.

LITTLE COMPTON.

Annie S. Grinnell daughter of George and the late Sarah J. Grinnell, of Little Compton, died Wednesday 23d ult. of spinal meningitis whilst on a visit to her uncle LeRoy M. White, of New Bedford. The Rev. Donald Brown, of the Tiverton Congregational church conducted the services at the house Saturday at 10 A. M., after which the body was brought to Tiverton for interment at Hillsides cemetery, where a short service was held at the grave. The pall bearers were James G. Wordell, Jacob Schielyal, Holder N. Wilcox and Pandon Gray.

Reading—"A Greyport legend," Bret Harte, Leon Moit Recitation—"I kissed her in the rain," Fenner Ball

Boston has a fisherman's union.

Guess on the Candle!

All purchasers of \$1 worth of goods or more, at one time, entitled to a guess FREE. To be lit January 8, 1892, and to burn until consumed. The following

PRESENTS

to be given to the first persons guessing the time, or nearest the time to consume the candle:

1st	Bbl. Best Flour,	\$0.50
2d	Box Cigars,	5.00
3d	Box Raisins	2.00
4th	Bag Best Hayall.	55

WING & THOMPSON, 172 & 176 B'way, Lake's K'orner

NEWPORT ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.

HOLIDAY *

GIFTS.

A cordial invitation is extended to EACH AND ALL to call and see the Great Variety of USEFUL, BEAUTIFUL, and INTERESTING ARTICLES which will be cheerfully shown at

GEORGE A. WEAVER'S, 19 AND 23 BROADWAY.

FINE CUTLERY.

A LINE OF TABLE CUTLERY is unsurpassed in the State, and the most particular buyer may be easily suited in this line. It comprises CARVING KNIVES, FORKS, and STEELS in tempting designs and immense variety, Dinner and Tea Knives and Forks in sets of 12 pieces—almost endless assortment.

SCISSORS AND SHEARS

For the household, Barbers' Fine Straight Trimmers and Clippers, Paper Hangers' Shears, Horse Shears, Pocket Scissors, &c. Fine Razors and Strops, also Safety Razors. Regarding POCKET CUTLERY I would say with pleasure, that I am Sole Agent for the CELEBRATED H. & B. K. Extra Fine Pan-Knives and Jack Knives, every one of which is fully warranted. Buy these makes of knives once, and you will have no others at any price.

SKATES FOR LADIES AND GIRLS, MEN AND BOYS.

Don't buy until you have SEEN MY STOCK. I have to show you The famous Lowentruit All Lever Club. It is a perfect beauty and sure to suit every taste. Price 75c. and upwards. The Winslow and the Raymond Extension Club are great favorites, and would make a MOST ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENT. A check for one sharpening of one pair of skates given with each pair sold. Remember that I have the largest and best selected line of Street and Skating Blanks, Plush and Fur robes, ever shown in Newport.

GEORGE A. WEAVER.

19 & 23 Broadway

LOW PRICES!

SOMETHING NEW IN NEWPORT.

FULL LINE of Fine Plush Goods at low prices. Mirrors trimmed in plush and corn ornaments, and a large assortment of Albums. Games of all kinds, Leather Bags, etc. 50 Ladies' Waterproof Gossamers for 75c. Breech Loading Guns, \$12.50. Overcoats, \$3; Horse Blankets, from 75c. up; Robes, \$3.50 up; Harnesses, \$10; Ladd Filled Case Watches, Waltham or Elgin movements, only \$10—we have only ten of them at that price; Good Silver Watch, Waltham or Elgin movement, \$6; Guns, Pistols and Sporting Goods of all kinds. Arrived this day, a full line of Gentlemen's Underclothing, Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, Mittens, Socks, etc., etc.; Gentlemen's Shirts, 25c. each.

CARPENTER'S, 201 Thames Street.

P. S.—We will not be undersold.

AROUND THE WORLD.

At Nijo Castle—Interesting Descriptions of this Ancient Japanese Structure—As Impressing Funeral Ceremonies—The Oldest Buddhist Temple in Japan—Other Temples and Shrines.

(BY HOW. NICHOLAS BAILEY.)
KIOTO, JAPAN, Nov. 6, 1891.

At Nijo Castle we are received with great politeness, a messenger having been sent ahead from the palace to arrange for our coming. Nevertheless, we are asked for our credentials, and when the guide explains that our pass has been sent in, he is asked how they shall know that we are the same persons mentioned therein. I hand them my card, which is carefully scrutinized and compared with papers they hold and is pronounced satisfactory.

We are taken in charge by an official, who calls our attention to the many elaborately carved and gilded birds over the big door. This only emphasized our wonder at the great extravagance of this kind manifested at temples, shrines, palaces, castles, and monuments all over the land. We are led to steps on which are slippers without soles to the heels, and our guide said, "No take shoes off; too much lace up; put on slippers." I told him the longest way round is often the shortest way home, so we would perhaps do well to take off the shoes. "Not just as good slippers," he pulled them on and we started; but they were loose, and first one and then the other would drop off. Mrs. B. said: "Don't hit your feet; scuff along." I tried this, but my shoe heels, not thoroughly covered, would hit the floor, making such a noise that the officer stopped and pointed to my feet with a solemnity most embarrassing to one whose pedal extremities had never before attained such prominence. My guide, led them on as well as he could; and when one came off, I slipped my toes in again as quickly as possible.

Built in 1601, the castle was selected by the present Mikado for the meeting with his Council of State, April 6, 1605, and swore to grant a deliberative assembly to the people, and to decide all measures by public opinion, a step only second in importance to Perry's treaty in modernizing Japan. Since 1853 it has been a summer palace, and is a dream of golden beauty within, and is externally a good example of a Japanese fortress with its turreted walls of cyclopean masonry. The various suites of rooms are all spacious. The groundwork of the mural decorations is gold, giving especial prominence to the size and boldness of the paintings which are especially noteworthy in a country whose art, as a rule, is confined to small and delicate objects. On some of the sliding panel partitions are willow trees, on others palms and tigress, and again large eagles hovering over forests of massive pines, all very life-like and in apparently endless variety. The carving and gilding are of the most elaborate character. Where one sees a peacock, and passes around it for examination, he finds, perhaps, a peony or other flower on the other side. The Hall of Audience especially, seems to literally blaze and sparkle with gold, while the size and boldness of the massive pines painted on the walls produce an impression of grandeur which must have seemed overwhelming to the Damyos of old as they rendered their homage to the Shogun.

The imperial ambassador's room is also very imposing with its golden walls resplendent with trees in flower and fruitage, and its beautiful copper ceiling with gilt fastenings. The castle is a wonderful building, and we inspected it with great interest, nevertheless, it was with a sigh of relief that I dropped my slippers for the last time, and invited our conductor to visit us in the United States, where I am willing to pay for his first ride on a toboggan slide or contribute for a prize in a sack race provided he be one of the contestants. The three bows followed, the coin slipped and returned, and we reached our hotel in time for a late dinner.

That evening our guide informed us that he had engaged seats for our party at a store on a street through which would pass, in the morning, the procession rare even in Japan, the funeral cortage of His Imperial Highness, the Prince Kuniyomiya, 68 years of age, who was very prominent in Japan until within some twenty years. He leaves 25 children.

After an early breakfast, Nov. 7, we hastened to occupy the seats engaged by our guide, and found the street so crowded with people that it was with difficulty that we elbow our way through. Ten of us occupied the entire front of the little store, and two officers took stations to keep the crowd off the sidewalk between us and the street; but we signified our willingness to have them remain until the procession should come along, as their curiosity was seemingly as much gratified at seeing us as at looking at the procession later. The train was nearly two hours in passing, and included very many of the royal family, the nobles, and the officials, as well as the common people of the country, 1000 infantry, 100 cavalry officers and a brass band of 40 pieces. About fifty trees and as many large bunches of flowers with small trees in the centre were carried in large baskets by from two to eight men to each, the trees held upright by guys. The catafalque, covered by a white canopy with gilt ornamentation, was carried on the shoulders of about 20 men, followed by 15 carriages bearing the relatives and friends of the deceased. Sitting with no one between us and the street, we were so conspicuous that we attracted the attention of the whole procession, and some touched their hats to us as they passed. We estimated that there must have been 30,000 men, women and children in the company that followed the remains of the royal dead.

We spent the time visiting temples and shrines interesting to a stranger from their endless variety, but too numerous to describe, and on the 10th we left for Osaka, arriving at 10:00 A. M. We called at the governor's office and presented a letter from Minister Tateno, but the secretary said that the governor could not see us until the express' mother, who would arrive by special train from Kyoto at noon, with her suite. The day being rainy, the first we had had in Japan, we concluded to ride in "jins" through the leading streets and leave for Kobe at 3:00 P. M. In this city of 1,000,000 people, the second in Japan, signs of the earthquake are seen on every hand. There was formerly the finest castle ever built in the country, but it was burned in 1853. The canals and creeks are so numerous that 3,200 bridges have been built here. Here is the oldest Buddhist temple in Japan, founded A. D. 600. Another the Hongwanji, burned twenty-six years ago, has been rebuilt for twelve years on a larger scale than before and more elaborately decorated. Before seeing this expansive structure going up I had thought that Buddhism was and will continue to be the wane here, but our guide said "Not so; we have come freely from all over Japan to restore this temple. They will never give up worshipping Buddha."

On a platform of this temple lay three caskets of black tape, an inch and a half in diameter, a cubit at fifty fathoms long. I remarked that it was probably our zooperior black, but the guide said "No, no, Mr. Bailey, this tape is made of Jap woman's hair, every bit of it." Close examination showed that it was indeed human hair, and from subsequent inquiry I am satisfied that the tape was indeed made from the tresses of women who wished to contribute to the rebuilding of a favorite temple. We learned that a fourth, larger rope of the same kind had been used until the building was framed and then sent to the museum at Kyoto for permanent exhibition. It is said to make the stoutest cable known, which can readily be made who remembers the line:

"Beauty draws us by a single hair."

To be continued.

Wanted his Band—Leader of Band—You want us to play mit der funeral? Was it a military funeral?" Stranger—"No, it's the funeral of my brother. He was a private citizen. He requested that your band should play at his funeral." Leader (proudly)—"My band, eh? Yes for he shows my band?" Stranger—"He said he wanted everybody to feel sorry for died.

"Why are we like angels' visitors?" said a pretty girl on a sofa to her bath-tub lover, who was sitting lonesome on a chair at the other side of the room. "Really?" he stammered and blushed, "I must give it up. Why are we?" "Because," she replied significantly, "we are few and far between."

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